

## THE Farmington Times

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A. W. BRADSHAW, Editor

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### ANNOUNCEMENT COLUMN

For Congress:  
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of Ironton.

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JEFF D. POSTON  
of Bonne Terre.

For Sheriff:

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Flat River.  
R. C. DETCHEMENDY,  
Flat River.  
C. I. GARRETT  
of Bismarck.  
JOHN G. HUNT  
of Farmington, Route 6.  
FENTON H. MILLEN  
of Silver Springs  
GRAFF TURLEY  
of Flat River.

For Prosecuting Attorney:  
PHILIP S. COLE, JR.  
of Farmington.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:  
H. W. COFFIELD  
For re-election.

FOR ASSESSOR  
F. M. HORTON  
of Flat River.

#### FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF COUNTY COURT

First District:  
J. W. JONES  
of Flat River.  
JAMES S. BARGER  
of Bonne Terre.

Second District:  
EMMETT BELKNAP  
of Bismarck.  
J. W. BOSWELL  
of Doe Run.

FOR CONSTABLE  
of St. Francois Township:  
M. L. PALMER  
of Flat River.  
C. R. BLACK  
of Flat River

#### REPUBLICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Prosecuting Attorney:  
MILTON H. TUCKER.  
For Constable of St. Francois Town-  
ship:  
JAMES W. WHITEHEAD  
of Flat River

#### BURN BILLIONS TODAY; STARVE TOMORROW

Perhaps you saw the figures of the United States Treasury Department the other day, showing among other things, that we American people are right now spending upwards of twenty billions—BILLIONS, get that—of dollars a year for luxuries, or rather for goods that we can do without.

We are not opposed to luxuries in reason, if one can afford them. Moreover, and for instance, we do not regard the automobile as entirely a luxury, although to some it is, and certainly it is not a necessity to anybody who cannot afford it.

But with everything as it is today, with the future so uncertain, with nobody knowing just how poor he will be a year from today, twenty billion dollars is too much for this nation to spend in luxuries. Our national income is believed to be in the neighborhood of sixty-five billions. That means that one dollar in every three that we earn, or that our property earns, goes for luxuries.

Anybody spending a few days in any large city will easily recognize how the money is going. The fellow who has become well off during the war and who may be poor as a rook next year, is leading the procession of extravagant spenders. A close second is the skilled workman who gets a daily wage anywhere from \$10 to \$50.

Easy come, easy go. Luxury today, poverty tomorrow. Save nothing today, starve next year. That seems to be our American way, largely. Only the exception prepares for the rainy day, outside of the rural districts.

"I regard the platform adopted at San Francisco as a promissory note by the Democratic party to the American people. I will make my fight and shape my administration if elected in full and unreserved recognition of that fact. The people of Ohio, I believe, know that, for what I have contended and tried to do as a governor of this State will be an index of what I would contend for and try to do in another sphere of public responsibility."—Gov. James M. Cox in an interview in the New York Times.

### SMOKING OUT HARDING

If Senator Harding believed that the League of Nations plank in the Democratic platform would provide a knothole through which he could dodge the issue he must be a disappointed and embittered man. There is no escape for him. He will be compelled to do what the Republican National Convention refused to do, and say where he stands on the question of the League—not some remote and indefinite and mythical league, but the League of Nations established by the treaty of Versailles, which is now in effect and of which 29 governments are already members.

The Republican candidate will be forced to say as well whether he is for or against the treaty as it stands, whether he is for it with the Lodge reservations for which he voted, or whether he agrees with the Battalion of Death Senators who voted against the treaty after they had helped fasten the Lodge reservations to it, or whether he is still in favor of a separate peace with Germany, for which he voted when he supported the Knox resolution.

The claim of the Republican Senators that the covenant makes the United States a vassal of other nations originated in shameless partisan mendacity. Its authors knew that it was a falsehood, but they believed that it could be used to serve their political ends and employed it as such. The San Francisco convention has not only shattered it, but it has wisely written its own interpretation to the judgment of the country.

Senator Harding had Elihu Root to write his party platform, but he will not have Elihu Root to write his campaign speeches. That "adroit mind" is otherwise engaged just at present in helping to organize a world court, whose decisions, according to Senator Harding, the United States will not respect. The candidate will have to meet the League of Nations issue himself, and he will have to deal with it in one form or another continuously until election day. If he ever thought that he could go on talking platitudes and keeping under cover, he has already been disillusioned.

The Republican party has no avowed foreign policy except war with Mexico, but the Republican candidate will be forced to improvise one, confronted as he is by a Democratic platform that unquestionably expresses the sentiment of a majority of the American people on the question of the treaty of peace and the covenant of the League of Nations. No matter how much he wishes to dodge; no matter how strongly the Old Guard Senators urge him to dodge, the rank and file of the Republican voters will smoke him out.—New York World.

### AN OPEN LETTER

Jefferson City, Mo., July 15, 1920.  
Editor Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.  
Dear Sir:—Who introduced into and passed through the Missouri Legislature the first Anti Trust law?

Who introduced into and passed through the Missouri Legislature in 1899 Senate Bill 166, which broke up the Insurance Trust in Missouri, and gave real competition in the insurance business?

Who introduced into and passed through the Missouri Legislature the bill by which recreant citizens in Missouri were forced to pay to the State their delinquent taxes, fines, and penalties and permitted the State to offset any claim due it from them as against claims for fees as jurors, witnesses, or for other services rendered the State?

Who introduced into and passed through the Missouri Legislature the beer tax law from which the State has collected more than eight millions of dollars, one-third of which went into the public school fund?

Who introduced into and passed through the Missouri Legislature the bill raising the State fees for dram-shop keepers' license from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars, for each period of six months, one-third of which went into the general school fund?

Who introduced and passed through the Missouri Legislature the bill making wholesale liquor dealers pay a license of five hundred dollars per year, one-third of which went into the public school fund in Missouri?

Who made it possible for you to have passed through the Missouri Legislature the Revised Banking Law which you so much favored?

Who made it possible for you to have passed a workmen's compensation law, which you so much favored?

Who was it that spent many months in a study of the Civil Code of Missouri and introduced to the House and secured it by the passage of the Revised Modern Code, which you so much favored?

Who has been the chief advocate of most every bill that has been recommended by the State Educational De-

partment in the last twenty years? If you do not know, ask the Department.

Upon whom has the Democratic Governors in Missouri for the last 20 years depended to execute their program, most of which you have generously applauded? If you do not know, ask them.

Who was it that did the most to make the Gardner administration a success? If you don't know, ask him. Who, of all the candidates for Governor, has fearlessly expressed his opinions upon every question, in which the people of Missouri are interested? You know without asking anybody.

It may be presumptuous in me to make these inquiries of you, but I am his child and I have read your slanders and abuse until I have reached the conclusion, that they are based more upon prejudice than upon fact, and true to the blood and not afraid to speak the truth, I know that my father, even in his younger days, when passion had more to do with his career than judgment, that he has never devoted his time nor talents in an attempt to tear down and destroy other persons, while you seem to take great pleasure in dipping your editorial pen in the blood of your fellow men, and you do not care whether what you write is true or false.

Yours respectfully,  
JOSEPHINE FARRIS.

### 'NOT A SIGN OF HARD TIMES

Close estimates of American imports and exports for the year ending June 30 show that we exported approximately eight billion dollars' worth of goods and imported five billion dollars' worth. That a total foreign trade of 13 billion dollars as against a total foreign trade of 4 1-3 billions the year before the war. Also considerably greater than during any year of the war.

Foodstuffs exported during the year just closed show a smaller total than the previous 12 months.

Foodstuffs exported will show a smaller total than last year, but foodstuffs imported will be nearly double in value those of any earlier year, aggregating nearly \$1,500,000,000 against \$832,000,000 in 1919, \$750,000,000 in 1918, and \$678,000,000 in 1917. This enormous increase in the value of foodstuffs imported is due in a large degree to the advance in prices of sugar and coffee. Cocoa also shows a tremendous increase.

This large increase in both imports and exports occurs in the trade with all parts of the world. Europe, which sent us in the fiscal year 1919 only \$373,000,000 worth of merchandise, is sending us this year considerably over a billion dollars' worth, or practically three times as much as in 1919, despite the assertions that Europe would have little which she could spare to the United States. She is taking from us this year nearly \$5,000,000,000 worth of merchandise against \$4,635,000,000 worth in 1919, and \$4,325,000,000 worth in the high record year of the war, 1917, this increase in her purchases from us occurring chiefly in manufacturing material.

If Europe was able to do all this the first year after the war, what will she be capable of doing as she picks up strength later on? And inasmuch as she is in great need of enormous quantities of our products, it doesn't look to us much like panicky hard times over here very soon.

### CRIMINAL HOARDERS

The evidence is becoming plainer to the mass of the people in this country that the high cost of food is not due to any shortage, not due to high prices on the farm, not one of the effects of the well-known law of supply and demand.

The high cost of food today is mostly caused by quantity hoarding—holding back in warehouses and doleing out in just sufficient quantities to keep prices up.

Tens of thousands of warehouses and lofts that can be used as warehouses are filled to the rafters with foodstuffs of which have been stored for two and three years. Chicago alone has a billion dollars' worth in storage—that is, ten dollars' worth of groceries for every man, woman, child and baby in the United States of America. Just one warehouse in Chicago contained one hundred million dollars' worth of food.

The hoards are of great variety. One concern had in storage 140,000 boxes of tea, 70 pounds to the box or a total of ten million pounds, which is enough tea for every family in America for a week. And there are 70 tea-importing houses in Chicago!

But Chicago is not alone. The warehouses in every city of any size in the country are jammed full. These people now know just about how much food the country consumes in a day and a week and instead of "selling out," they sell only enough to keep the people supplied, thus holding up prices.

Somehow this country has got to get rid of its criminal hoarders and profiteers.

### FIELD MANAGER OF CHAUTAUQUA HERE

J. A. Roberts, field manager of the Vawter chautauqua system, was here the last of the week and held a conference with the local committee to discuss dates, program, and other details of our next summer's chautauqua.

From the expressions heard afterward, the program outlay truly bears out Mr. Vawter's statement that chautauqua is becoming the best mode of expression for the country's greatest thinkers more every year. This year promises to outdo even the usual high Vawter standard. Frank Dixon, recognized as one of the great "platform giants" of today, is one of the high calibre features obtained for the summer. He is considered the foremost authority on Bolshevism in America today.

### Other Powerful Lectures

The program as outlined for the committee also contained some headlines in the persons of Elwood T. Bailey and Lou J. Beauchamp. The first named, a well known student of economic problems, went to France, was wounded and gassed, and comes to chautauqua with a timely discussion of the problems of the readjustment of the soldier. "A thinker who makes you laugh, a humorist who makes you think," is the way Lou J. Beauchamp is best known. A fourth speaker will also be in the list, but as events and problems move so fast, the management is holding off the contract for this man in order to get the most timely man with the most timely subject.

### Mallabay Players Coming

What appears to be about the most noted musical organization ever heard here is the Mallabay players. Mile.

### Southeast Missouri's Only Republican Candidate on the State Ticket



**POLITTE ELVINS**  
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR  
Lieutenant-Governor

Representative in Congress, 1909-1911  
Chairman Republican State Committee, 1912-1914



## Handel's "LARGO" sung by CARUSO

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Victor Red Seal Record, 85617

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plays Chopin's "BERCEUSE"

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Victor Red Seal Record, 74623

Drop in anytime and we will gladly play these or any of the other

New Victor Records for July



**FIELD-LIPPMAN**  
PIANO STORES

Bonne Terre - Farmington

Germain Mallabay herself, a noted French singer, heads this company.

What everyone likes—a male quartet—is on the list for the first day. The New York Glee Club consists of four young men, well known artists of the musical world, who sing and give character sketches that are said to stand the acid test—please the first-day audience. The Dixie Girls, an organization of six girls from below the Mason and Dixon line, and "The Landis Singing Orchestra," a six-person combination giving male quartet numbers, mixed quartet, sextets, and orchestra pieces complete the week's musical features.

"Some Baby" to be a Big Hit

The two big joy night entertainment features are the comedy, "Some Baby," the third night, and Robert Bowman, premier impersonator, the fourth night. The former is, in point of talent, along the lines of "The Melting Pot" of two years ago, but this year of a comedy type instead of a drama.

Robert Bowman's "Hamlet" and "Shylock," as well as his portrayal of the funny and pathetic sides of the Jew, the Irishman, the Dago, and the rustic American farmer are said to be real contributions to chautauqua art.

The date for this year's chautauqua will be Aug. 31st, Sept. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

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